CHANGES WHICH ARE GOING FORWARD IN PORTO RICO.

AN EFFORT TO APPORTION LAND TAXES MORE EQUITABLY-TAXES REMOVED FROM THE SALE OF BREAD AND MEAT AND PLACED UPON LIQUOR AND TO-BACCO-SANITATION AT

San Juan, Porto-Rico, March 9. Nothing shows more clearly the character of a military administration than its general orders. From the first that of Major-General Guy V. Henry has been marked by a spirit of tolerance, of progress and of justice, no less than by decision and firmness. His orders appear to be rather the productions of a civil governor than of a military commander, for few soldiers, from the nature of their education and training, have clear ideas upon taxation, municipal governpent and allied subjects. They are not expectof to be statesmen or political economists, but General Henry is proving himself to be something of both, as the following general orders of recent date will demonstrate. Here is one upon the subject of taxation:

In order to remedy the evils due to unjust ap-In order to remedy the evils due to unjust ap-portionments, the following are the orders con-cerning the taxation of lands on this island; carny variation from this order, or excess in taxa-tion under it, will, upon being reported to these result in the punishment of the

offending parties.

First—The assessment of taxes upon lands will hereafter be made in accordance with the various cultivations existing in the island and neadquartes:

various cultivations existing in the Island and the quality of the land taxed.

Second—In accordance with the various cultivations there will be taxes on cane lands, coffee lands, tobacce lands, pasture lands, minor produce lands and forest lands.

Third—In accordance with the quality of the land, there will be taxes of the first, second and third classes—the first class comprising the best lands, the second class the next best, and the third class the poorest.

Fourth—On all lands of the first class there fourth—On all lands of the second class there

third cass the poorest.

Fourth—On all lands of the first class there will be a tax of one peso per cuerda (acre); on all lands of the second class a tax of .50 peso per cuerda; on all lands of the third class a tax of .25 peso per cuerda. municipal corporation will appoint a classifying commission which will select

sub-commissions in the different districts of each township, these sub-commissions to report classifying commission on the class of hands in their respective districts.

Sixth—These commissions will be guided by the following instructions:

(a) First-class cane lands are plains and val-

leys and other alluvial lands lying near settled communities, highways, railroads and seaports, and the lands of drained lagoons and mangrove marshes.

(a') Second-class cane lands are the highland

plains, generally surcharged with oxides of iron and known in the country as clayish lands. (b) First-class coffee lands are valley lands and hills abounding in organic detritus.

(b) Second-class coffee lands are highlands a calcareous or limy formation.

(c) First-class tobacco lands are valley lands watered by rivers. S) Second-class tobacco lands are loamy highlands mixed with clay and sand.

(e) Third-class tobacco lands are sandy lands along the coast and calcareous lands among the

(d) First-class pasture lands are valleys, la-

goons and glens, where grow "malojilia" and Guinea grass. (d') Second-class pasture lands are those on the hills and on the coast where grow Guinea and dog grass.

(") Third-class pasture lands are those along coast and limy hills where grow only brush, t-tail." sweet grass, etc. (e) First-class minor produce lands are valley (e') Second-class minor produce lands are

(e") Third-class minor produce lands are sandy and limy lands.

(f) First-class forest lands are those growing virgin forests whose timber can supply building and cabinet woods—e. g., "aceitillo," cedar,

'capa." "ausubo," etc. (f') Second-class forest lands are lands with a rocky and calcareous soil growing only bushes

available for fuel.

Seventh Taxes on lands whose owners reside abroad will be increased by 50 per cent. Eighth—All ordinances or decrees conflicting with the provisions of this order are hereby re-

vided as to its excellence, but its ultimate results can scarcely fail to be beneficent. If it secures an equitable apportionment, at least justice will have been done. Of course, those whose taxes shall be increased under its provisions will complain, but their opposition will be offset by the approval of the greater number who will pay less than formerly, as it is said that the general result will be a reduction.

Strange as it may seem, the principal munictpal taxes were formerly placed upon bread or flour and meat, while tobacco, cigars and cigarettes and alcoholic drinks were almost untaxed, thus reversing the usual order of things. And indeed it is rather difficult to determine which class of articles is considered the most necessary here. General Henry has, however, decided the matter by the publication of an order declaring the industry of making and selling bread free from all municipal taxation, and making the sale of beef, pork or mutton entirely free from all taxes, whether direct or indirect. All industries based upon the sale of meat, such as those of victuallers, butchers and slaughter-houses, the also exempt from all municipal dues.

In order to make up for the reduction in municipal receipts occasioned by these exemptions, municipal corporations are authorized to issue licenses for the sale of all liquors, cigars, dgarettes, smoking and chewing tobacco, in whatsoever shape or form. The following schedule or tariff of taxation on liquors and tobacco is proposed to the municipal corporations, which tariff may be modified to meet the requirements of their respective localities:

For every liquor or tobacco store or stand in towns of from 5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants, \$50; in towns of from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants, \$60; in towns of from 15,000 to 20,000 inhabitants, \$70; in towns above 20,000 inhabitants, \$80.

The following order, while it caused dissatisfaction among the relatively small creditor class, was thoroughly approved by the more numerous debtor class, in whose interest, at least when agriculturists, it was issued:

In view of the facts that it has been repre-tented to the Department Commander by peti-tion and otherwise to his satisfaction that, owing to the crisis caused by the late war and by the scarcity of money of the island seeking invest-ment, planters owning valuable estates are unthe to meet their debts, and that, a number of firms in liquidating their business interests in the island are proceeding to foreclose mortgages on plantations to the great distress of the owners thereof, and under existing laws these proceedings are of a summary nature, so that actual sales can be effected in thirty days from the time judicial notice is given, thus allowing debtors no sufficient opportunity to raise money. It is hereby directed in the interest of equity and to save the agricultural industry from loss and raise that the children of correctors and and ruln that the said law of foreclosure and all legal or judicial proceedings thereunder with reference to agricultural property and machin-ery be and they are hereby suspended for the

> Sickly Children. A weak, puny, pale child needs an

frontonic to fill the veins with the red corpuscies of health. **TABLETS**

feed the blood with Iron in a form that iseasily assimilated. They are exactly what sickly children re-

80 tokets in a box. Sold by all druggists.

period of one year from this date, namely, January 19, 1899, provided that the interest on such debts is paid when due at a rate not exceeding 12 per cent per annum.

This order is not intended to affect proceed-

That this order may be put into immediate operation, it is directed that it be printed in the "Official Gazette," and also promptly communicated to all alcaldes, judges and courts on this island for their information and compliance

ings for the collection of insular or

As evincing General Henry's determination to uphold the civil authority in the island and make it supreme, even over the military authority, the following order is quoted:

It has been determined at places or towns ere apparently troops and citizens do not harmonize, owing to improper interference of troops, to withdraw such from those towns and to hold the alcalde and his council strictly responsible for law and order in his municipality If they fall to preserve law and order or show indifference and neglect of duty, tow ch said neglects occur will be put un military officer and necessary troops, and the functions of the alcalde, council and courts be suspended, and the town governed by military

In the proposed movement of troops away from the island, many towns must thus be left without troops, and if the civil authorities can or will not do their duties, the military will do them for them. If councils are composed of men who for them. If councils are composed of men who are indifferent to progress, honesty of action, or not properly representing the people, they will on representation to these headquarters by the business men of the municipality, be relieved

and others put in their places.

It is hoped that it will not be necessary to make an example of any municipality by thus showing that they are incapable of governing themselves, and thus injure the island and stop its progress, or future legislation.

This order will be communicated to all concerned and placed in the "Official Gazatta" or

cerned, and placed in the "Official Gazette," other papers of the Island.

After all, the most serious problem confront ing military governments in the tropics is the sanitary condition of the principal cities. San Juan, although the walled portion is less than a mile long, and from a quarter to half a mile wide, contains about thirty thousand inhabitants, not to mention horses, dogs, cats, goats and poultry. Up to the present writing there has never been a water system or sewerage although both are in progress of establishment The city proper is well paved, and its streets are usually cleanly; but the earth upon which it is built is literally honeycombed with cess pools, which are in dangerous juxtaposition with the cisterns, for rain water has been the only odor from the cesspools is so foul as to be almost unendurable. Excavations for the cess pools have been ordered, and a Board of Health has been appointed, not only in San Juan, but in every city and town upon the island.

RUMOR ABOUT THE CULVER ROUTE.

THE LONG ISLAND'S LEASE SAID TO HAVE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO BROOKLYN

RAPID TRANSIT. It was reported yesterday that the Long Island Railroad Company had transferred to the Brook lyn Rapid Transit Company its lease of the Pros et Park and Coney Island Railroad, the "Culve Route," control of which line would give the Rapi Transit company a virtual monopoly of the Cone Island business; and also that the Rapid Transi company had made arrangements with the Long Island Railroad Company for extending its recently acquired Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railron into Manhattan Beach, which property is controlled by the Long Island. President Baldwin of trolled by the Long Island. President Baldwin of the Long Island Railroad Company when asked yesterday afternoon by a Tribune reporter what basis there was for these stories, answered: "There is nothing to say about them."

It was said yesterday that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company would begin in a few days to equip the Brighton Beach road with overhead elec-tric wires, the plan being to make it a practical extension of the Rapid Transit system and operate it in conjunction with the Kings County Elevated road.

CONFERENCE ON BOWLING GREEN SITE. There was an informal conference at the Custom yesterday between Collector Bidwell and nine of the fourteen property-owners who control the Bowling Green site on which it is proposed to erect the new Custom House. No propositions were advanced on either side, but a committee, consisting of J. Frederick Kernochan, C. S. Brown and voked and rendered null and void.

The foregoing order has been greatly discussed upon the island, and public opinion is still dimittee will meet to-morrow at Mr. Kernochan's office.

> FRENCHMAN ARRESTED AS HE LANDS. Among the welcoming crowd on the Hamburg-American Line pier yesterday who threw kisses and waved handkerchiefs to those on the deck of the incoming Spaarndam was one man with a warrant in his pocket. Among the crowd of pas-sengers who came smiling down the gangplank was Angelo Squassoni, with 1,600 francs in his posses sion, an admiring wife upon his arm and glad anticipation of a new life in America in his heart. The man with the warrant tapped M. Squassor on the shoulder and told him he was under arrest. The scene changed at once. Squassoni, who is The scene changed at once. Squassoni, who is a voluble Frenchman, stormed and protested. His wife became hysterical and seemed as if about to leap into the river. She was restrained, however, and accompanied Deputy Marshal Bernhardt and her husband to the court of United States Commissioner Shields, where Squassoni was formally charged with embezzling 6,550 francs from a marble dealer, Philip Sarcie, his employer, in Marseilles, France. France.
> The prisoner refused to say anything to Commissioner Shields, and was committed without bai to Luclow Street Jail to await extradition proceedings.

MUST PAY THE WATER TAX.

The application for a writ of mandamus, made by the Dominican Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, directing Water Commissioner William Dalton to relieve that institution from the payment of water rent, on the ground that the institution was primarily a home for needy and destitute children, was denied by Justice Russell in the Supreme Court yesterday. The motion for a mandamus was to test the right to exemption from water rent of all the Roman Catholic parochial and educational schools and convents, and the amount at stake was several thousand dollars a year.

CANDY POISONED, BUT NOT DEADLY.

Professor Witthaus, the expert chemist, reported to Captain McClusky of the Detective Bureau yesterday that he had made an analysis of the cough drops which were sent to Max Stark, proprietor of the Cosmopolitan Cafe, No. 1 Second-ave., last week y a man thought to be Charles Freeman, who sent a letter to a newspaper in which he signed himself by this name and "Denouncer of the Pope." said that he had sent the candy to two persons. The other is a member of the firm of F. R. Pustet & Co., of No. 52 Barclay-st. The manager of this house, Edmund G. Seiz, said he had received some powders in an envelope addressed to the firm, and that after he accidentally inhaled some he felt sick. The cough drops, Professor Witthaus said, showed that they had been coated with ferro cyanide of potassium. He declared that although the ferrocyanide of potassium is poison it is not necessarily a deadly one, and that there was not enough poison in all the candies in the box to kill a man. house, Edmund G. Seiz, said he had received some

FINED FOR ALLOWING BOYS TO PLAY POOL.

Ramon Xiques, jr., twenty years old, who manages a poolroom at No. 88 Bowery for his father Ramon Xiques, sr., was fined \$150 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for permitting boys of twelve and thirteen years old to play pool in his place. The Penal Code particularly defines the age at which minors may play billiards and pool in open and public places as sixteen.

Xiques, sr., owns three places, all poolrooms, on was brought about by the Gerry society. In passing sentence the Court said that such places must be made to feel the heavy hand of the law. The father paid the fine and the defendant was discharged.

A CHILD DECIDES AN ELECTION.

Little Falls, N. Y., March 23.-Tuesday's village election in Dolgeville resulted in a tie for Presi-dent between Julius Breckwoldt, Republican, and J. B. Fenner, Democrat. Last night the village trustees had a number of ballots put in a hat and a blindfolded child drew one. It contained Breck-woldt's name, and he was declared elected.

PENNSYLVANIA COWS DIE FROM ANTHRAX Towanda, Penn., March 23.-Dr. R. G. Rice, the representative in Bradford County of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, to-day completed an examination in the case of five cows belonging to a farmer at Monroeton, and he pronounces the dis-ease to be the much-dreaded anthrax. Five ani-mais have died since March 18, each living only a short time after becoming sick. SOUTH SEA SHOALS.

THE FAILURE OF THE TRIPARTITE AGREEMENT.

NECESSITY FOR STRENGTHENING THE NAVY AND OCCUPYING PERMANENTLY THE COAL-ING STATION AT PAGO-PAGO.

Washington, March 23 (Special).-History often repeats itself, not as an echo does, note for note and tone for tone, but rather like a musician, who reproduces a theme under numerous forms with different variations, so that an unaccustomed ear does not always follow the original motive as it winds its way through a more or less confusing labyrinth of sound. Experts in music and in state craft ought, however, to recognize the underlying principle of each new development and be able to determine its value as groundwork for future combinations. The rule of three may successfully solv problems in proportion, but the rule by three has never yet cleared up the difficulties of any complicated situation. Government by triumvirates mean the forcible or diplomatic elimination of two ele-

ments out of three, or else a discouraging series of

"new deals"—supremacy or scrimmage.

The first Roman triumvirate led to the triumph of Julius Cæsar. The second secured the sovereignty for Octavius. The triumvirate of the 18th Brumaire simply transformed First Consul Bonaparte into the Emperor Napoleon. The most brilliant coali-tions formed by men of the same race, language and traditions have always proved weak and short lived. How much more unstable, then, a govern-ment obtained by the mere juxtaposition of individuals who, diverse in origin, are set to work to-gether in a body or appointed to follow each other Yet this last was the system chosen by the Berlin Congress of 1889 to direct the of Samoa. Bismarck must have smiled grimly in his sleeve as he helped mix the incongruous con pound that civilization offered as a soothing panacea to the disturbed interior economy of the South Sea Islanders. But perhaps he saw that only in this wise, without antagonizing two powerful nations, could Germany's greater commercial inter ests insert the wedge that in course of time might open, for her benefit alone, the desirable Samoan When necessary a consul could easily be recalled-the doings of a Ranel disayowed-while some day, in a moment of American indifference or British preoccupation elsewhere, might come the chance of drawing quietly within her reach the key of the Samoan situation. The Triple Alliance may help to preserve the balance of Europe, but a tripartite protectorate seems to be a trifle topheavy for the equilibrium of Samoa.

IMPORTANCE OF COALING STATIONS.

Once more this triple-expansion engine is in need of repair, and the question arises: Can it be run at all without producing continual friction and periodic explosion? Is the game worth the candle for the United States commercially or otherwise Germany has by far the greatest business interests there, practically a monopoly, and her citizens form than half of the entire white population Commercially, then, the United States is not "in But its interests in Samoa are merely business ones; they are naval as well, and naval interests in the near future will be but another name for National Interests. ties and people who have studied the subject think the foothold of this country there one not to be lightly relinquished or even carelessly retained. The United States has bought Pago-Pago and paid for it. It is a safe and beautiful harbor and would be a most useful coaling station, and to-day coa ing stations are things no nation that pretends to navy at all can afford to lose or to neglect. English ships that can coal every three thousand miles, nearly all around the globe, know full well the value of such acquisitions to the squadron modern times, more helpless, more useless in all its enormous strength when beyond reach of fuel and friendly dockyards than was even the tiny fleet of Christopher Columbus venturing out on unknown and stormy seas.

Public sentiment seems to demand that the United States morally and physically "back up" its title to this valuable possession. Now sentiment in private life may sometimes be a cheap luxury, but public sentiment, whether right or wrong, is invariably a costly indulgence. It must be paid for by the people who, if they insist on acting upon should be willing to have sufficient public revenue appropriated, through the proper channels, secure successfully the ends in view. We have at present a finger in several different ples: The Hawaiian tart has fallen into our lap; we have acquired Porto Rico; we have laid a possessive touch on the Philippines and a protective one on Cuba: we claim a slice of the Samoan tartlet, and if we wish all these fingers to remain unmolested we must guard them in such manner that no steel gauntlet or another hand will have the power to rush them; for, other things being eq not forget that \$300 a ton armor pitted against that costing \$500 a ton will, generally speaking, ne out second best in a collision of forces.

ONE LESSON TAUGHT BY SAMOA. Samoa has already taught us one valuable lesson. In the disastrous hurricane of 1889 we had a striking example of the survival of the fittest. In that fight for life pluck and the strongest engines won the day for the English ship Calliope. The commander of the Adler, who managed to save his crew when he saw his ship was doomed, had pluck enough; the crew of the Trenton, who so lustily cheered the Calliope as she scraped by out of th

and American ships alike from being finally re duced to junk on the coral reef of Apia Bay. "That disaster," wrote Stevenson, "indirectly and by a process still continuing founded the modern Navy of the States."

deathtrap they themselves were drifting into, had

plenty of pluck; but pluck dld not prevent German

It is an expensive as well as a perilous proto learn wisdom only through disaster. This time the country ought to profit by the success that even a partial preparation made possible, and, whatever else it may or may not do, let it insist that the Navy get all the men and material it requires, that officers have good ships to command, engineers fine engines to manage, gunners the best guns to handle, remembering that in an emergency \$50,000,000 worth of cure will not accomplish as much as \$5,000,000 worth of prevention will do to-day. Even the superb confidence of successive Presidents that made it possible to raise and equip armies in a few weeks, and to create expert officers in every branch by a stroke of the pen, realizes limitations in the nautical sphere and is reluctantly compelled to acknowledge that "God Almighty Himself takes time to make a sailor." Lately we appear to have recognized the fact that weak governments, like old garments, last longer when judiciously reinforced, and the Philadelphia has been sent to back up our agents at Apia—to releve Her Majesty's ship Porpoise of the responsibility of sheitering them whenever political relations become a trifle strained, and generally to help pour oil on the troubled waters of Samoan affairs. The Admiral's instructions are doubtless peace—and Pago-Pago; Pago-Pago being a positive possession and peace a possible condition. Nevertheless, when one small island holds at the same time two native factions and three foreign Powers, even to an optimistic mind the prospects for a smooth continuance of a triangular protectorate seem well summed up in the celebrated story of the three wise men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl:

"If the bowl had been stronger." guns to handle, remembering that in an emergency

"If the bowl had been stronger My story would have been longer."

COL. HUMPHREY TO RETAIN HIS RANK.

THE ORDER MUSTERING OUT FOUR ASSISTANTS OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL ON GENERAL MILES'S STAFF.

Washington, March 23.-By a decision to-day of Acting Attorney-General Richards the four principal assistants of the Quartermaster-General and the quartermaster on the staff of General Miles are mustered out of service by the legislation of March 2, 1899. The men affected are Majors William S. Patten and Crosby P. Miller, now serving as colonels, and Captains M. C. Martin and F. G. Hodgson, now serving as lieutenant-colonels in the Quartermaster's Department here. At present there is no quartermaster on the staff of General

At the beginning of the war Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey was made colonel under the Charles F. law. He did not serve long on General Miles' staff, but was sent to Santiago with General Shafter's army. He remained there until the army was sent home. For the conspicuous services per-formed during the war Colonel Humphrey was made a brigadier-general of volunteers and again sent to Havana as chief quartermaster of Cuba, where he is at present. He was on the list marked for muster out which was issued a few days ago, but the order, so far as it affects him, has been re-voked, and he will continue to hold his rank for

SPRING AND WINTER WHEAT CROP. Washington, March 22.-The division of the wheat crop for 1898, as between spring and wheat, is estimated by the Agricultural DepartSECRETARY ALGER'S RULING.

NO CHIEF OF STAFF TO BE DETAILED TO ANY DUTY WITHOUT HIS APPROVAL. Washington, March 23.-The following order has

been issued at the War Department: Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 23, 1899. following decision has been made and is pub-i for the information and guidance of all

concerned:
War Department, Washington, March 22, 1899.
Ordered, That hereafter no chief or acting chief staff corps shan be detailed or ordered to any duty by any authority without the approval of the

Secretary of War.

R. A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant-General.

This order of Secretary Alger has been issued to set at rest all questions as to who is the supreme authority in the War Department. It is an old controversy, dating back to the time when Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War and General Scott Commanding General of the Army. The last time the matter was brought prominently to the attention of the country was during the Administration of President Arthur, when Secretary Lincoln wrote a caustic letter to Lieutenant-General Sheridan, stating that the staff corps of the War Depart ment, with the exception of the adjutant-general's and the inspector-general's corps, were under direct control and subject only to orders by

direct control and subject only to orders by the Secretary of War.

The order of Secretary Alger will hereafter include the chieff of those corps under the sole control of the Secretary. General Miles has held to the construction based upon the letter of Secretary Lincoln. The cause for the issuance of the order was a recent order of General Miles to Lleutenant-Colonel Garlington, acting chief of the inspectorgeneral's corps in the absence of General Breckingidg, directing Colonel Garlington to visit certain points in the West on an inspection tour. The order of the Secretary does not refer to General Breckinridge's present duty in Cuba, as he is acting under orders issued by Secretary Alger.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS IN CUBA.

Washington, March 23 .- While in Cuba Secretary into four military departments.

TO OVERHAUL THE BARACOA.

THE DEPARTMENT GRATIFIED AT THE ADDI-TION OF THE SPANISH GUNBOAT TO THE AMERICAN NAVY.

gratified to learn that its representatives, who have been working for some time in the vicinity of Santiago and Guantanamo, have succeeded in adding another vessel to the American Navy in the shape of the gunboat Baracoa, which was reported to have been towed into Santiago yesterday. The Baracoa was one of the Spanish gunboats sunk near Guan-She is a useful type of vessel for patrol work, and is about 50 per cent larger than the gun-boats Sandoval and Alvarado, now at the Washing-

work, and is about a livarado, now at the Washington Navy Yard.

The Baracoa is of steel, 114 feet 2 inches long, 16 feet 5 inches beam and 8 feet 2 inches draught. Her displacement is 135 tons, and with 220 horse-power she is able to make ten knots. She carries one Hontoria gun of 3.5-inch calibre, one of 2.7-inch calibre and two machine guns. Probably she will be ordered North as soon as she can be made ready for the voyage, to be theroughly overhauled at one of the Navy yards.

The Navy Department is still waiting to hear from the Swedish company which proposes to raise the Cristobal Colon. The project has not been abandoned by any means. Expert engineers in the employ of the company visited the wreck and made a careful study of the situation. They returned to Sweden, and, according to their report, began the preparation of exact estimates of the cost of raise whith.

THE PRESIDENT TO ADMIRAL SAMPSON.

A LETTER COMMENDING THE LATTER'S ACTION ON BEHALF OF OTHER OFFICERS.

ceived from the President the following reply to his letter of March 9, 1899;

Executive Mansion,
Washington, March 13, 1899.
My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your very considerate letter of the 9th inst. In which you express a desire that, without reference to your own interests, the other naval officers who rendered and onspicuous receipts. conspicuous service in the naval campaign in the West Indies may have the advancement which you recommended for them, and in which you ask nothing for yourself. I highly commend this disinter-ested action on your part. Let me assure you that I have the highest appreciation of your services as commander-in-chief of the Atlantic naval forces during the Spanish War, in blockading Cuba, cooperating with the Army, directing the movements of the great number of vessels under your orders, and at last, after the most effective preparation, consummating with the gallant officers and men under your command the destruction of the Spanish field. It was in recognition of your services and of your great skill that I recommended you to the Senate for the advancement which you had earned. Very truly yours. WILLIAM M'KINLEY. Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson, U. S. Navy, Commander-in-Chief of U. S. Naval Forces, North Atlantic Station, United States Flagship New-York, Havana, Cuba.

NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO. UNTIL ITS RATIFICATION THERE IS NO PROVI-SION FOR THE EXTRADITION OF

ooking forward hopefully to the meeting of the Mexican Congress next month, when the new extradition treaty, already ratified by the United States Senate, will be ratified by the Mexican Senate. Until then a peculiar condition of affairs exists, as the old extradition treaty has expired and ists, as the old extradition treaty has expired and the new one has not gone into operation. This interim makes Mexico an asylum for offenders from this side, and similarly the United States is an asylum for violators of the laws of Mexico. It is understood, however, that the terms of the new treaty will not permit this condition to give permanent immunity to offenders. Although the treaty is still held in secret, one of the provisions is that it shall be retroactive, covering crimes committed during the present interim. This provision, it is said, will terminate any brief asylum offenders may enjoy up to the time the Mexican Senate ratines the treaty.

Washington, March 23.-Acting Secretary Meiklejohn has issued an order stating that gold having been discovered on the Anvik River and its tributaries within the limits of the military reservation of Fort St. Michael, Alaska, all mining claims in that region, in accordance with the mining laws and usages, are to be recognized by the military authorities in the reservation.

TO RETURN ARMS TO EACH STATE.

he War Department has sent a circular to the Governor of each State in the Union stating that the arms and ordnance stores furnished the volunthe aims at the Spanish War will be returned to the State in kind. The circular gives directions as to how requisitions shall be issued for the purpose of having such arms and ordnance stores returned.

TRANSPORTS GET AWAY.

The transports Dixle and McPherson, which were kept from sailing on Wednesday on account of the heavy weather, left the Government pler at the end of Pacific-st., between 6 and 7 o'clock yester. day morning. The Dixle was formerly an auxiliary cruiser in the Navy, and is bound for Casildo, near Trinidad, Cuba, from which port she is to take a Tennessee regiment to Savannah. The McPherson goes on her regular trip to Porto Rico and Santiago.

Washington, March 23 .- The Roumania has sailed from Santiago with the bodies of 554 soldiers who died or were killed in Cuba and 120 from Porto Rico. The Roumania will arrive in New-York on Tues day, where arrangements will be made to send the day, where arrangements will be made to send the bodies of the soldiers to their former homes where requested. Where no requests are made or the identity of the dead soldiers is unknown they will be sent to the Arlington National Cemetery. A salute will be fired from Governor's Island when the Rougania arriver. salute will be fired fr the Roumania arrives.

ALGONQUIN RETURNS FROM HAVANA. Newport News, Va., March 23 (Special).-The rev enue cutter Algonquin arrived in Hampton Roads this afternoon and anchored off Hospital Point,

SUBJECT OF YALE-HARVARD DEBATE. Cambridge, Mass., March 23.-The following subject for the Harvard-Yale debate, which is held in Cambridge on May 12, was announced this evening by the Intercollegiate Debating Society "Resolved. That the present method of electing United States Senators is preferable to a system HOME CAPITAL'S CHANCE.

TROPICAL IMPORTS THAT MIGHT BE BROUGHT FROM THE NEW POSSESSIONS.

OVER \$200,000,000 ANNUALLY THAT COULD BE SPENT IN CUBA, PORTO RICO, HAWAII AND THE PHILIPPINES, INSTEAD

OF ELSEWHERE.

Washington, March 23 (Special).-How to expend among our own people more than \$200,000,000 a year which the people of the United States have been in the past sending abroad is discussed in the annual report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, which has just been made public. suggestion grows out of the nearer relations between the United States and Cuba, Porto Rico Hawali and the Philippines, which have developed The report shows that the people of the United States have been sending abroad more than \$250,000,000 a year in the purchase of the class of articles produced in these islands, which may, with the introduction of American capital and energy, enormously increase their production and supply practically all of those articles of tropical growth for which it has been necessary in the past to send money abroad While it is hoped and expected that the farmers of the United States will steadily and rapidly increase their sugar-producing abilities through the growth of the beet and the establishment of beet-sugar factories, there still remains, aside from sugar, nearly \$200,000,000 worth of tropical productions annually imported, and up to the present time the total of tropical productions imported, including sugar, has been over \$250,000,000 annually.

Discussing this question the report says: The interest felt in the prospective effect upon our commerce of the events of the past year has been apparent in the inquiries which have reached this bureau from every part of the country. The production and consumption of the islands coming into closer relationship with us, and their ability to supply our own watts and to open a market for our surplus products, have been the subject of eager inquiry.

for our surplus products, have been the subject of eager inquiry.

This question naturally divides itself into three distinct propositions: First, how much they can supply of the class of articles for which we have in the past been compelled to send money abroad; second, how large a market they can themselves offer for our products; third, me introduction to other markets which their control may offer to our own producers and manufacturers.

WHY NOT FROM AMERICAN ISLANDS? Our importations of the classes of articles produced in the Islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines have for years averaged fully \$250,000,000 annually. Of coffee our importations amount to nearly \$100,000,000 per Of coffee our year; of sugar, nearly another \$100,000,000, and of tropical fruits, tobacco, hemp and other articles of this character, fully \$50,000,000 more. All of these are produced readily in these islands, and in most cases their production can be greatly increased. With the introduction of American capital, energy and ingenuity, it seems not unreasonable to assume that they may supply practically all of the \$250,000,000 worth of these productions which we have been compelled to buy abroad, and instead of spending that money annually among the people of other nations, we shall be enabled to distribute it among those having interests identical with our own, and representing American capital and American enterprise. are produced readily in these islands, and in most

It is worthy of note that a large share of the coffee which we annually import now pays an export tax of 12 per cent before leaving the country of production, thus giving a marked advantage to those entering upon its production in localities where export duties are not collected.

The following table shows the value of coffee, sugar and other tropical productions imported into the United States in 1896, that year being selected as more nearly normal than those of later date, in which changes in tariff rates affected the year's record: record:

Value of principal articles of tropical production imported into the United States during the year ending June 30, 1806: \$251,320,393 A DIRECT MARKET OFFERED.

The direct market offered by the islands brought into closer relationship with us by the events of the year amount to fully \$100,000,000. importations into Porto Rico, under normal conditions, amount to about \$16,000,000; those into Cuba about \$65,000,000, those into the Philippines about \$22,000,000, and Hawaii \$7,000,000, making a total o about \$110,000,000, which seems likely to be greatly affout \$110,000,000, which seems likely to be greatly augmented with increased production and business activity. A very large share of the articles imported for these markets is of the classes produced in the United States, and the disposition to purchase these largely from the United States was apparent even under former adverse conditions, and especially so during the period in which reciprocity agreements so rapidly increased our exportations to them. Much greater than these, however, is the market offered by the countries commercially adjacent to the Philippines, whose importations amount to \$1,200,000,000 annually, and whose chief points of distribution lie, many of them, as near to Manila as does Havana to the city of New-York. them, as near to city of New-York.

NOLAN WAS FORCIBLY EJECTED.

JUSTICE GAYNOR'S DECISIVE METHOD OF GET-TING RID OF A TROUBLESOME MAN.

W. E. Nolan, a Greenpoint plumber, had an unpleasant experience in Justice Gaynor's court yes-terday, and it resulted in his being forcibly removed from the courtroom. Nolan is a wealthy man, but he has been acting queerly of late. Some time ago he did some work for Father O'Hare, rector of a Catholic church in Greenpoint, and there was a dispute about the payment of the bill. The disagreement finally led to Nolan's arrest for disturbing the peace and annoying Father O'Hare. Then Nolan brought suit in the Supreme Court for \$500,000 damages against Bishop McDonnell and Father O'Hare for alleged false imprisonment, and when it came to trial before Justice Gaynor the latter told Nolan that he would allow him to drop the suit if he would promise never to bring it into the suit if he would promise never to bring it into court again. Nolan said "All right," and went away, but this week he visited the County Clerk and asked to have a judgment flied. The paper was seen to be simply a formal order of discontinuance. He was told in a joke to flie the paper in Chautauqua County. Yesterday he visited Justice Gaynor's court and demanded an order from the Justice requiring the County Clerk to flie his judgment, and asserting that he could not obtain justice anywhere. Justice Gaynor told him to wait a few minutes and he would get justice, and in a few minutes two strong attendants came in and seized Mr. Nolan, who soon found himself outside the hall of justice.

ARRESTED IN COLON.

It came out at the Custom House yesterday why a mysterious and thorough search was made by customs officials on Wednesday of the Panama liner Finance before she was allowed to reach her pier. The authorities hoped to arrest an assistant engineer, who is charged with complicity in oplum smuggling. He was not on board, however, and the Customs officials were balked. They said some one must have "leaked" and warned

the engineer that he was wanted here, At the office of the Panama Railroad Steamship Company R. L. Walker, the agent, told a Tribune company R. L. Waiker, the agent, told a friedne reporter that in an endeavor to assist the officials, word had been sent to the Colon office of the line to be sure that the assistant engineer in question should come north on the Finance, but just before the vessel sailed the man was arrested by the civil authorities there for a breach of the peace, and could not join his ship.

THIS COUNTRY'S TRADE WITH FRANCE. Washington, March 23.-Henry Peartree, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris, has had talks with Ambassador Cambor of France, and Mr. Kasson, Special Reciprocity Commissioner, regarding the Franco-American reciprocity treaty, now in course of negotiation.

Mr. Peartree brings a fund of information concerning American interests in France. The American Chamber at Paris represents those most di-

points out that the present time is the property of the two lold reason that the United States is reaching out to secure the markets of the world, and that the Exposition of 1900 will afford an opportunity to show to France and to all Europe what great resources the United States has in the way of production. "Europe has no real conception of the year productive capacity of the United States," said Mr. Peartree, "although this fact is just beginning to dawn upon people abroad."

FOR UNIFORM FREIGHT RATES.

REPRESENTATIVES OF WESTERN ROADS CONFER WITH INTERSTATE COM-MERCE COMMISSION.

Washington, March 23.-The presidents, general managers or other representatives of about twen-ty-five railroad companies, comprising almost the entire trunk line service between Chicago and Lak-Michigan and the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and beyond, were in executive conference throughout the day with the Interstate Commerce Commission The result was a verbal assurance on the part of all the roads represented to maintain uniform tariffs through co-operation and the appointment of a committee to confer with the Commission tomorrow looking to more definite and specific action for securing general stability in freight rates. This committee consists of Paul Morton, vice-president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; H. G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific; A. C. Bird, general traffic manager of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; B. F. Yoakum, vice-president of the St. Louis and San Francisco; C. G. Warner, vicepresident of the Missouri Pacific, and Edward 8. Washburn, president of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis. This committee will meet with he Commission to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock The general conference closed after being in sesfrom 11 o'clock this morning till 6 o'clock night, and most of the magnates have returned home.

At the conference each road represented was called on to report its freight tariff conditions generally, whether or not its published rates were being carefully observed and what future difficulties were anticipated. Each reported absolute maintenance of published schedules, and the reports summarized indicated the most thorough operation in the Western territory. No road had any definite complaint of secret rate practices to report, and, on the contrary, it was brought out that several reports of secret practices were found to be groundless when the suspected roads had been quietly investigated. It was recognized, however, in the discussion that mutual jealousy and distrust were somewhat prevalent, and that full general confidence must be established. In view of the enormous volume of traffic now

general confidence must be established.

In view of the enormous volume of traffic now taxing the carrying capacity of all the roads, those present at the conference were inclined to feel considerable apprehension as to the future, when this volume might diminish, or when the formidable lake navigation competition set in, or other conditions arise which ordinarily might demoralize freight conditions. One main point of apprehension was the difference between the rates on grains and other products for export and those for domestic use, a material difference which was acknowledged, but as to the necessity of which the railroad officials differed in their views. No definite action on this line was taken, however.

The Anti-Trust law, taking away the legal sanction of any concerted effort among the roads to maintain rates and at the same time requiring the observance of published rates, was discussed, and efforts to overcome this obstacle were informally mentioned. The general sentiment as to the results of the conference is that each road will make a consistent effort to act fairly toward the others. The officials present pledged themselves not to deviate from their published tariffs and not to discriminate between the large and small shippers.

At the meeting to-morrow definite action may be taken looking to insuring as far as possible against possible future contingencies which might precipitate demoralization in rates.

EX-MAYOR LATROBE OUT FOR OFFICE.

WORKING FOR A RENOMINATION FROM BALTI-MORE DEMOCRATS - OPPOSITION OF THE BETTER ELEMENT.

Washington, March 23 (Special) .- Ex-Mayor Ferdinand Latrobe is said to be exerting himself once more in Baltimore on behalf of the old corrupt Democratic machine. He is quietly working up a boom for himself as a candidate for Mayor. publicans from that city say that he will not only fall in this attempt, but that his further efforts to secure Aldermen in certain wards will come naught. It shows, however, the persistence of the Gorman crowd. With all the smashings-up that their slates have had for several years, they come again into the arena to try conclusions with the

again into the arena to try conclusions with the better sort of Democrats once more. A Maryland Republican in discussing the situation in Baltimore with reference to the spring local elections said to a Tribune correspondent to-day:
"Latrobe is not in it any more. Thomas G. Hayes is the coming man in the Democratic party. He will be nominated for Mayor, and some other day possibly for Governor. Gorman will not hereafter interfere openly. Hayes, as the Democratic nominee this year for Mayor, will give our party just all it can do to succeed, if indeed it can succeed with anything short of the best management."

COUNTY CONVENTIONS IN ALABAMA.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION DEVELOPING.

Birmingham, Ala., March 23 (Special).-Yesterday's Democratic county conventions, held to nominate district delegates to the Constitutional Conven-tion, developed considerable opposition to the convention, in spite of the fact that the party is pledged to it. The opposition was most marked at points in the "Black Belt," where there is a large negro population, and seems to be based on fear of the loss of strength in party councils and in the General Assembly if the new Constitution eliminates the ignorant negro vote.

A number of conventions, including that of Jefferson, which pays one-sixth of the State taxes, adopted resolutions favoring the submission of the adopted resolutions favoring the summission of the Constitution to be adopted to the people, and declared against increasing the maximum of State tax, which is now 75 cents. The State Convention, which meets at Montgomery on March 23, to formally nominate the thirty-three delegates-at-large, will probably declare itself on the taxation and referendum questions in the line of action taken to-day. The Constitutional Convention will be held in August, if the people decide at an election to be held in July to call it.

HOCKING COAL COMPANY TO DISSOLVE. Toledo, Ohio, March 23.-The General Hocking Coal Company, the largest soft coal combination in the country, will cease to exist on April 1. All the mines are on the Hocking Valley Railroad. The output of these mines has been 1,500,000 tons a year, the individual operators selling their product through the combination. The trouble which has resulted in the dissolution of the company has arisen on all, sides. There are complaints from every quarter, and an attempt to renew the conand much bitterness is expressed over a settle-ment. Among the concerns in the Hocking com-pany are the New Pittsburg Coal Company, the Columbus and Hocking Coal and Iron Company, the Sommers Coal Company, Joseph Slatter, Courtwight, Kestler & Co., and the Greendals Coal Company. In this city the New Pittsburg Company has secured a lease on the offices of the Hocking company, while another firm has secured the office force. tracts, which expire on April 1, has proved futile.

Use the WORLD FAMOUS

Mariani Wine Tonic

Marvellous Results in cases of SPRING FEVER FOR SALE AT ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE AVOID SUBSTITUTES. Portraits and endorsements free MARIANI & CO., 52 W. 15TH ST., NEW YORK.



Wheatena.

In getting breakfast for an active man the importance of quick cooking and easy preparation can hardly be overestimated. The Health Food Company saw this many years ago, and has devoted constant attention and effort to secure this essential condition. It meets its highest development in WHEATENA, which is, in fact, a cooked foodnot steam cooked and therefore flavorless, but more dellcate in flavor, richer in nutriment and easier of digestion

than any other breakfast cereal, while having a hundred uses impossible to common forms of wheat and oats, prepared by processes which improve the flavor and digestibility of the royal grain from which it is made, and demanding little or no labor on the part of the cook. The wayfaring cook, though a very simpleton, cannot spoil this fine food if he has intelligence enough to determine when water boils, to measure fluid and food in the proper proportions, and to mingle them in the simplest way and at the proper moment.

ALL GROCERS.

ment as follows:

Bushels, Av. yield, 292,656,673 16.0 882,492,032 14.0 675,145,706

Alger will act upon the proposition to divide Cuba under consideration in the Department for some time. If it is determined to do so, after consulta-tion with General Brooke, Secretary Alger will tele-graph to General Corbin to that effect, and the necessary orders will be issued from Washington.

Washington, March 23.-The Navy Department is

Washington, March 23.-Admiral Sampson has re-

OFFENDERS. Washington, March 23.-The authorities here are

TO RECOGNIZE NEW MINING CLAIMS.

Washington, March 23.-The Ordnance Bureau of

ROUMANIA BRINGING DEAD SOLDIERS HOME

The Algonquin is from Havana, where she took the Marine Hospital Service disinfecting barge. The revenue cutter Windom arrived in this harbor this afternoon from Norfolk.

of election by popular vote." The question was sent to Yale to-day, and the latter's choice of a side will be announced in two weeks, or five weeks before the debate itself,